

**FIG. 1**

# Interactions with Patients & Physicians

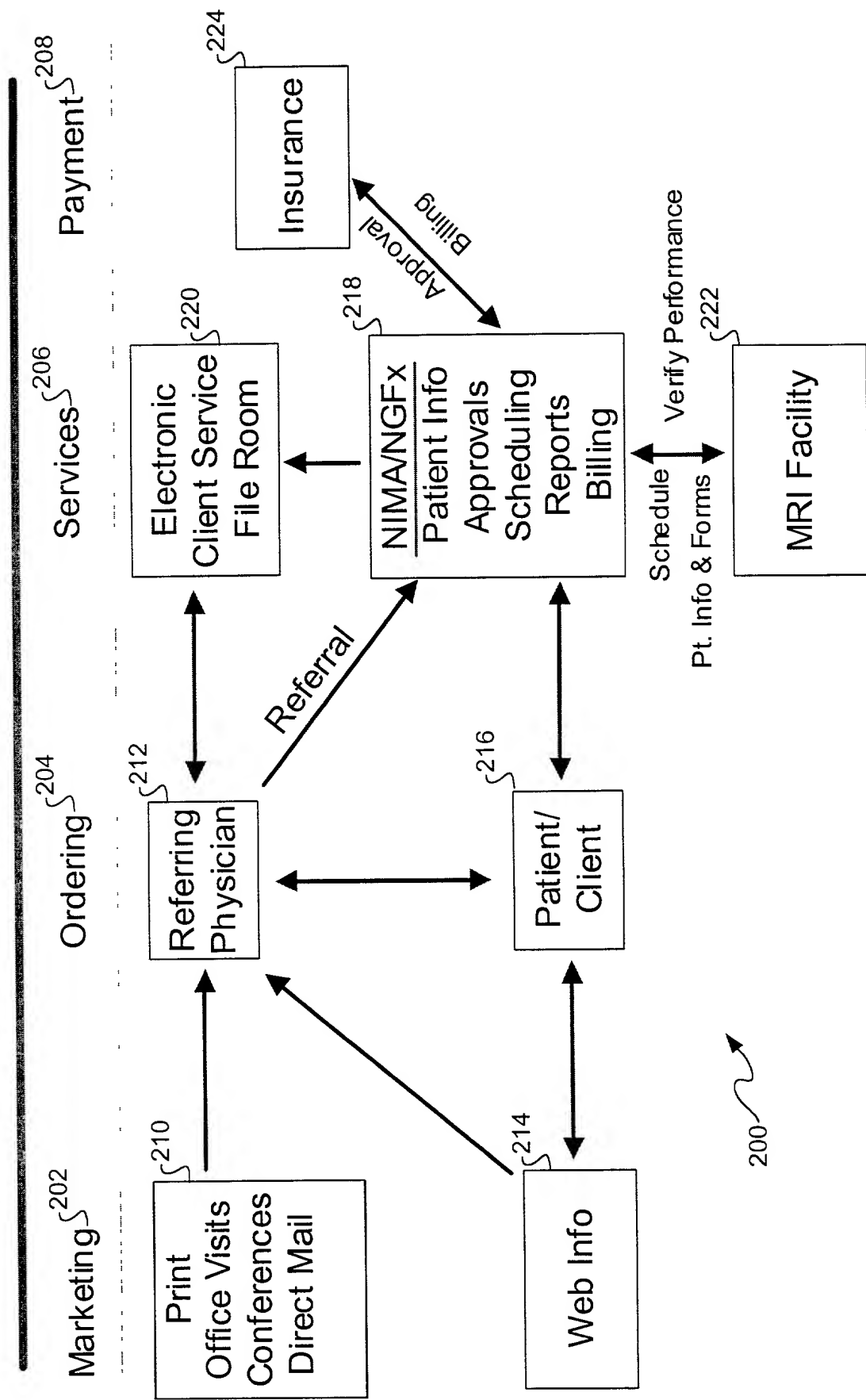


FIG. 2

# Image Interpretation Assembly

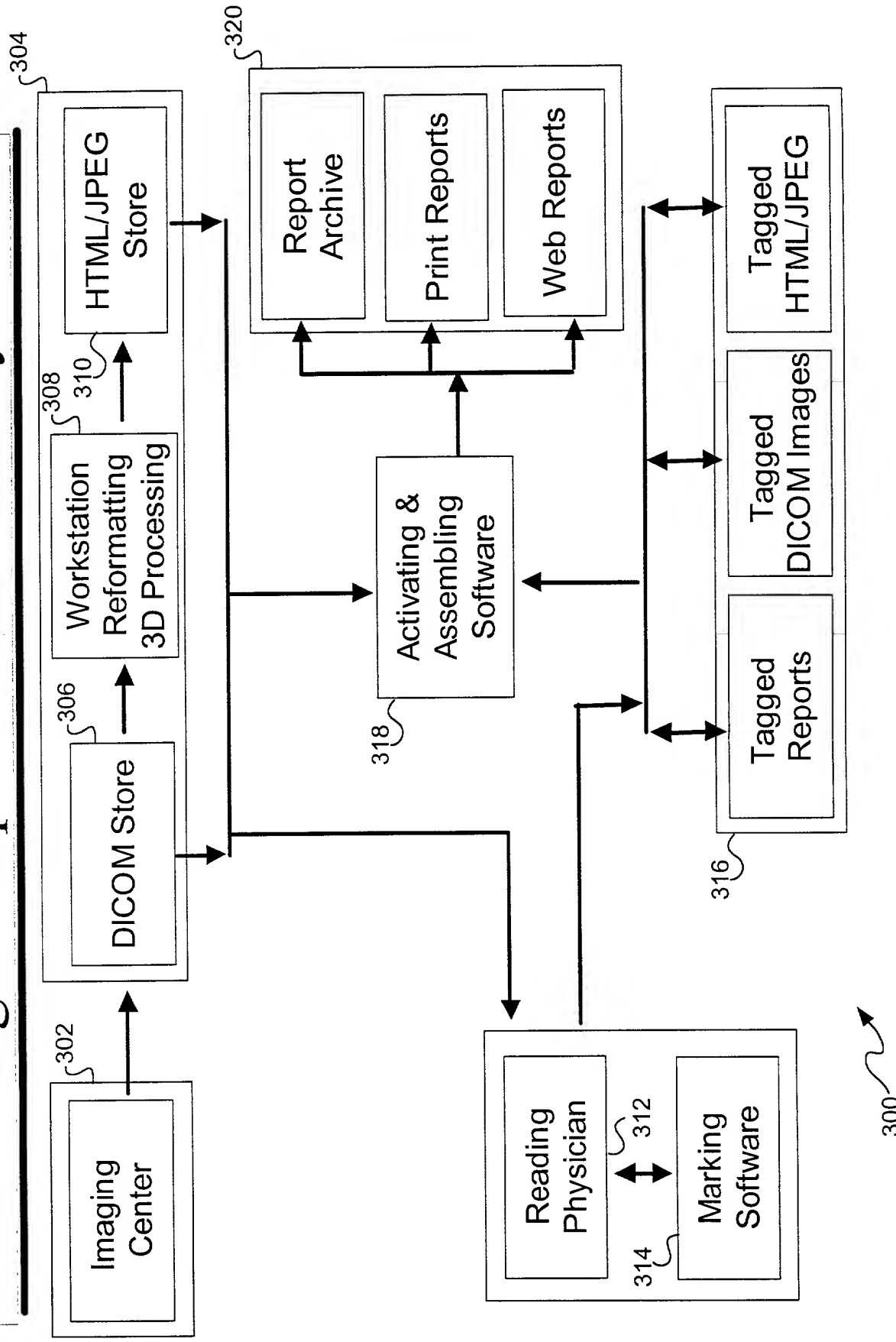


FIG. 3

# Operational Workflow

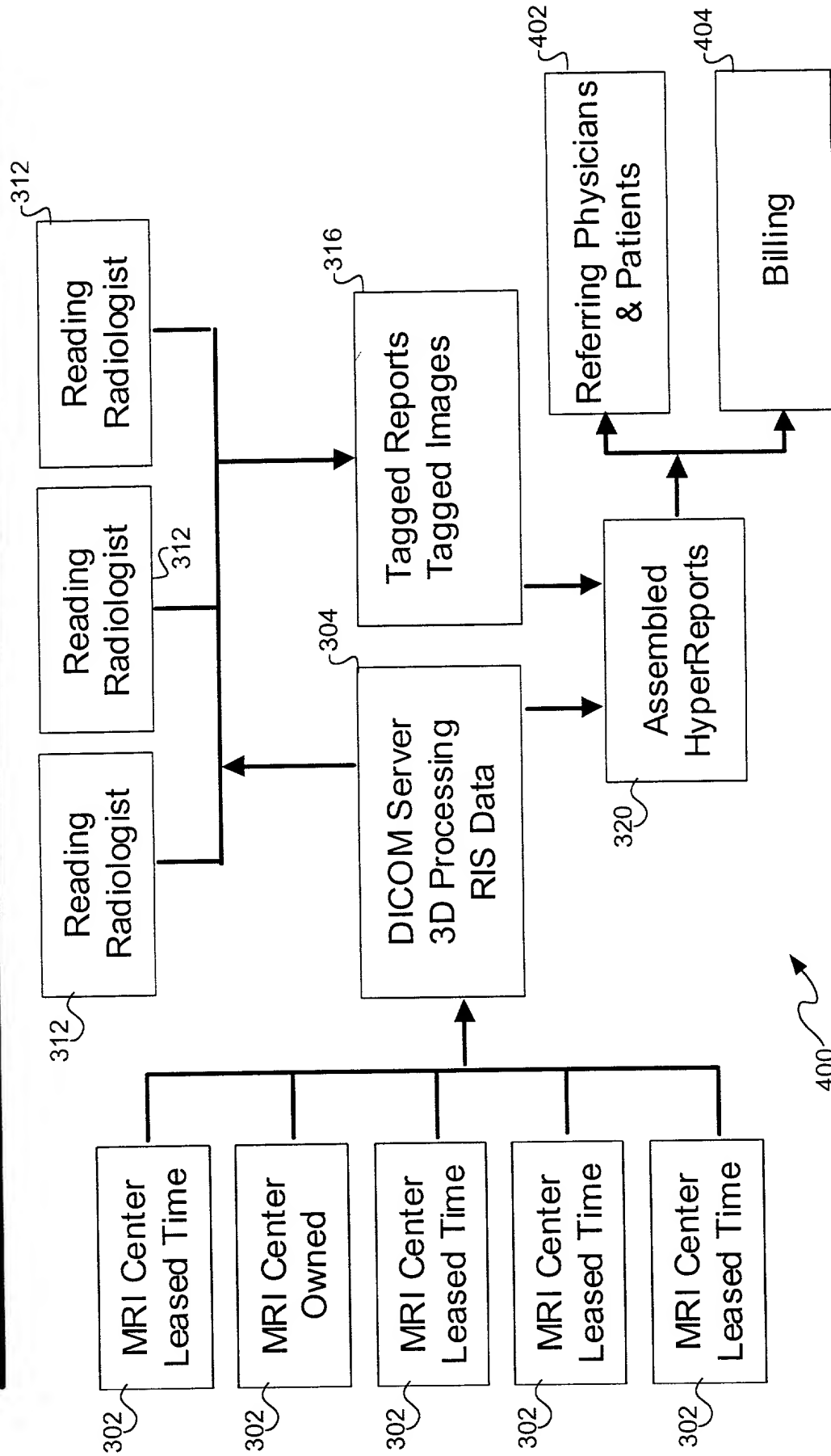


FIG. 4

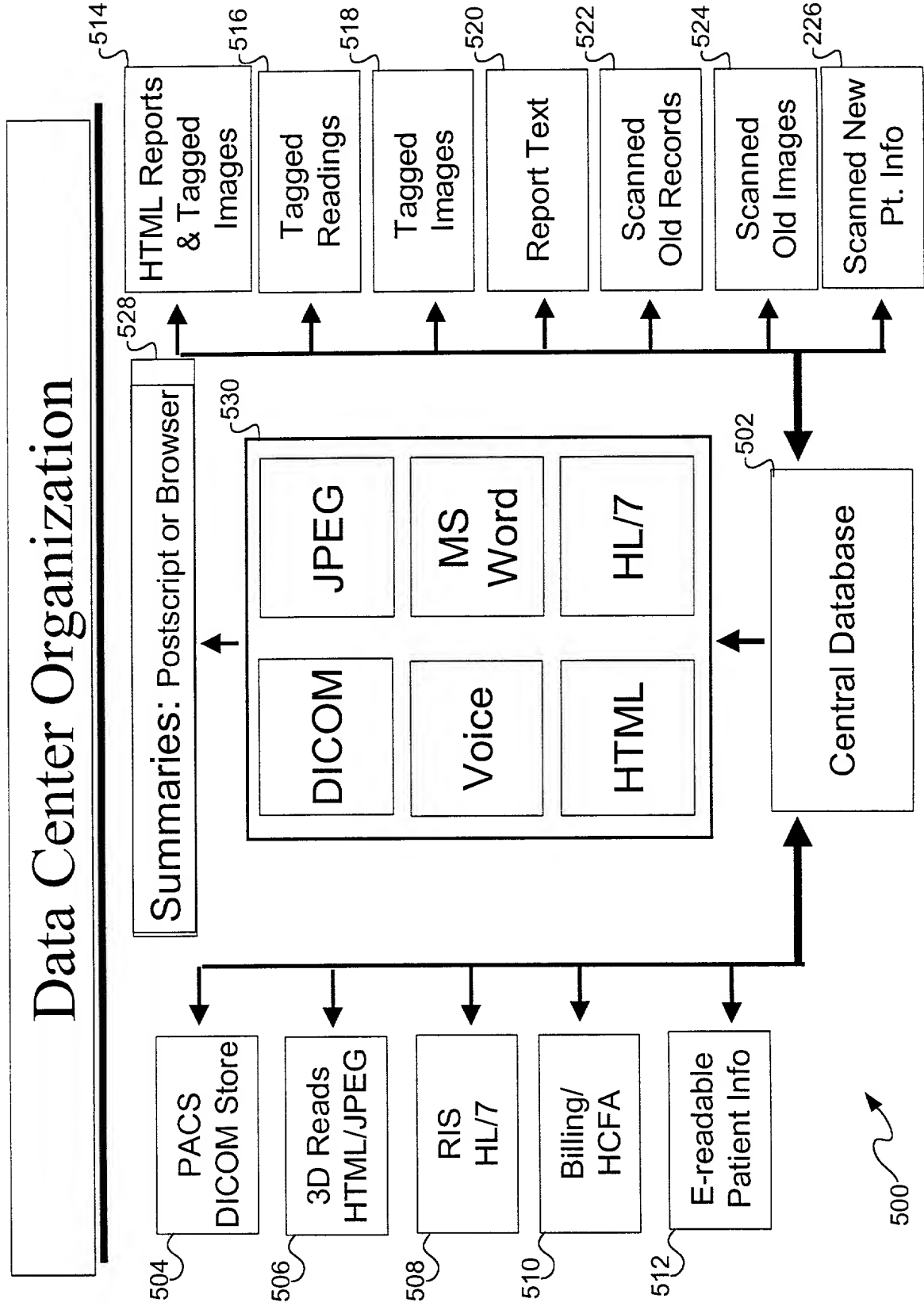
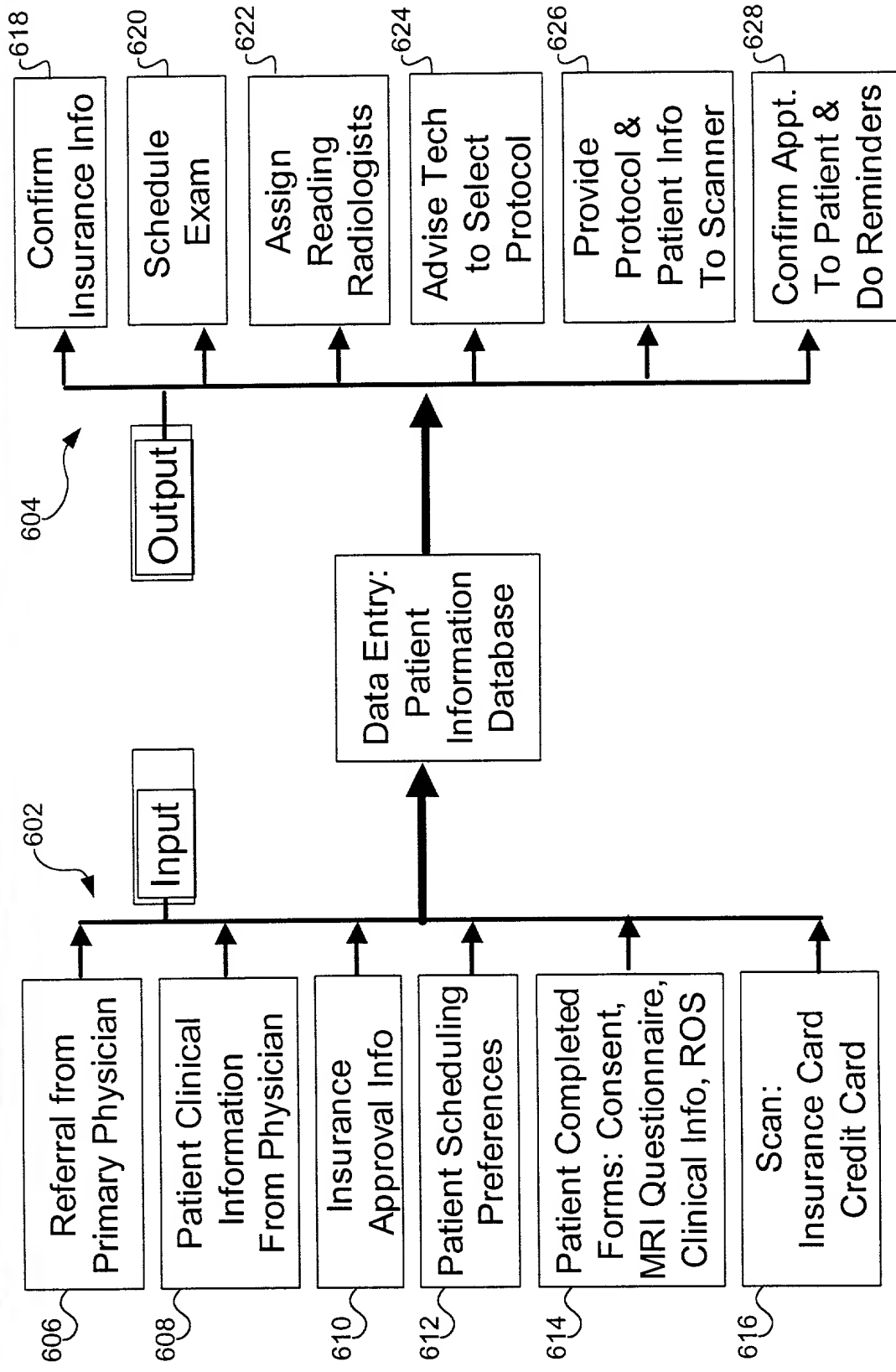
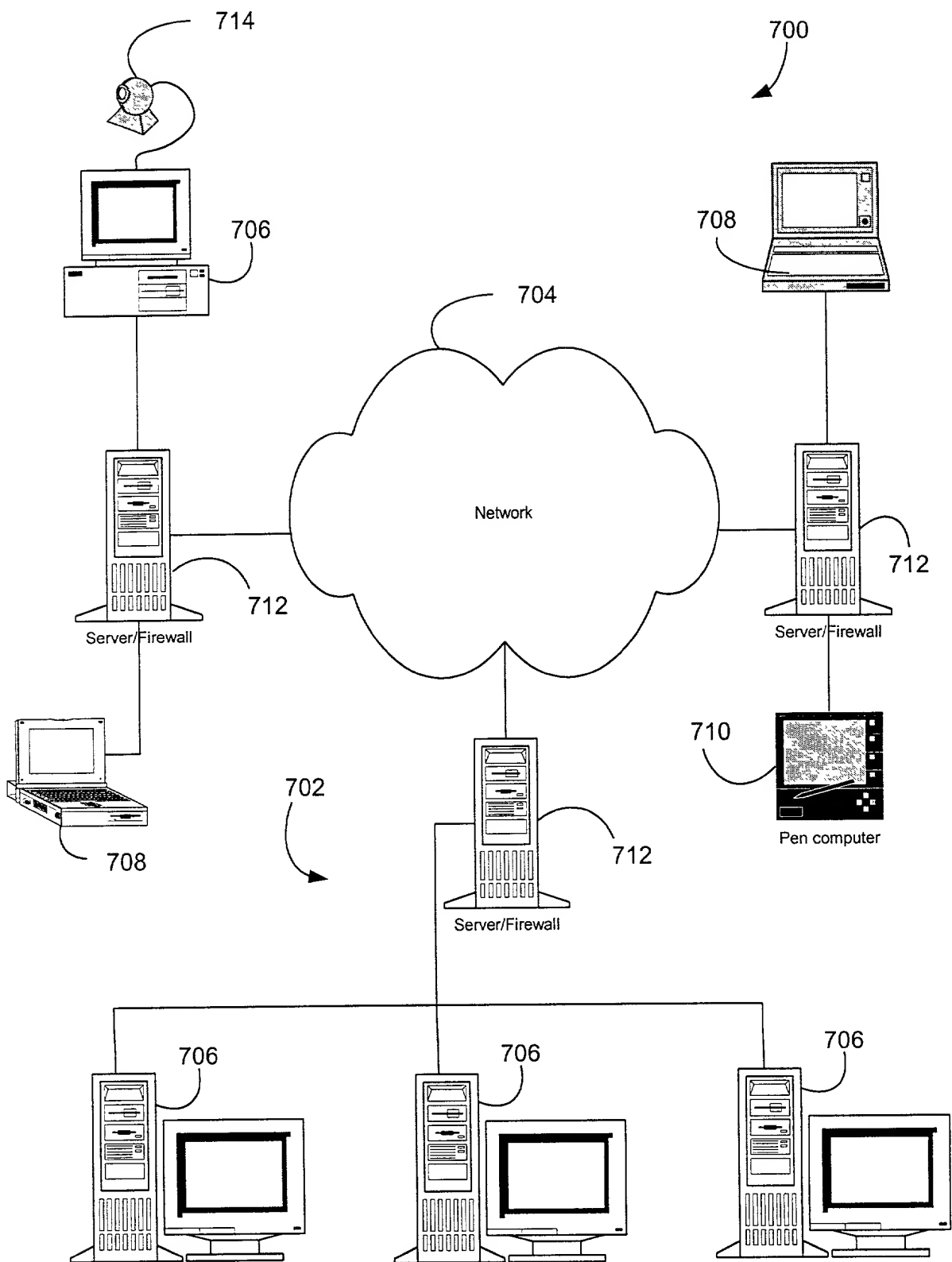


FIG. 5

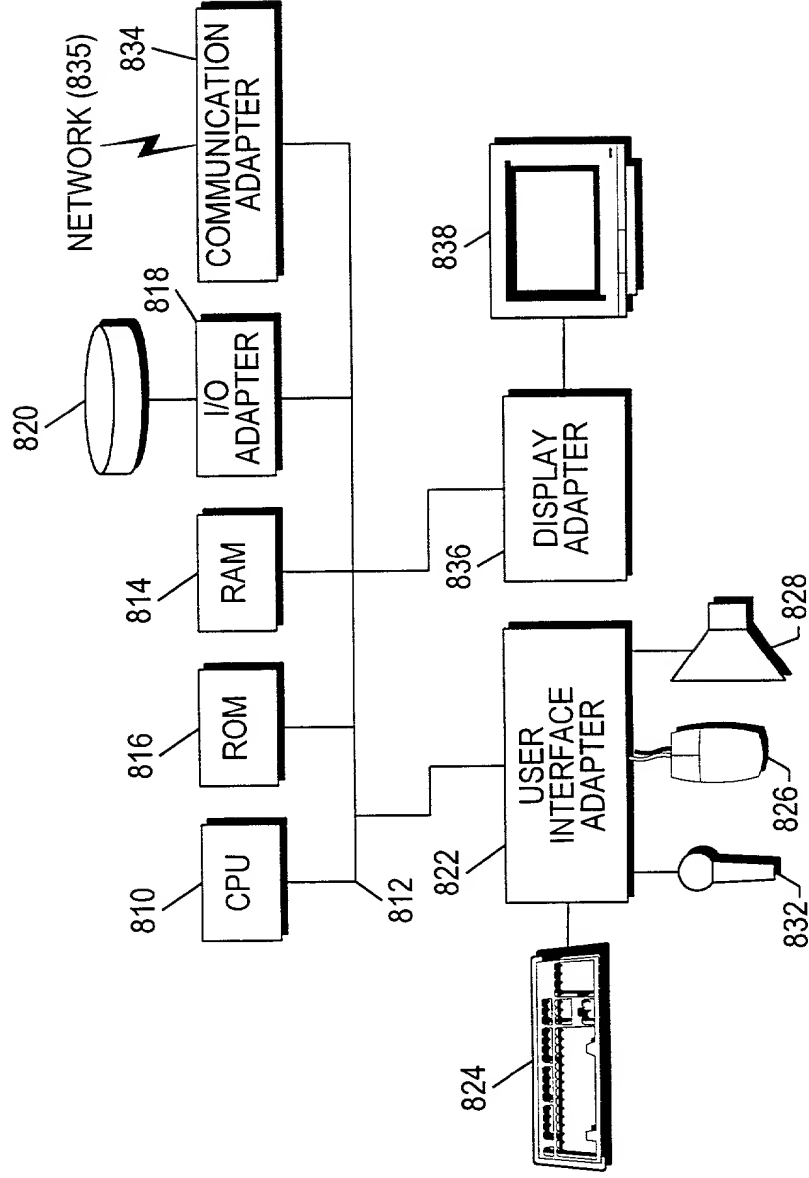
# Administrative Operations



**FIG. 6**



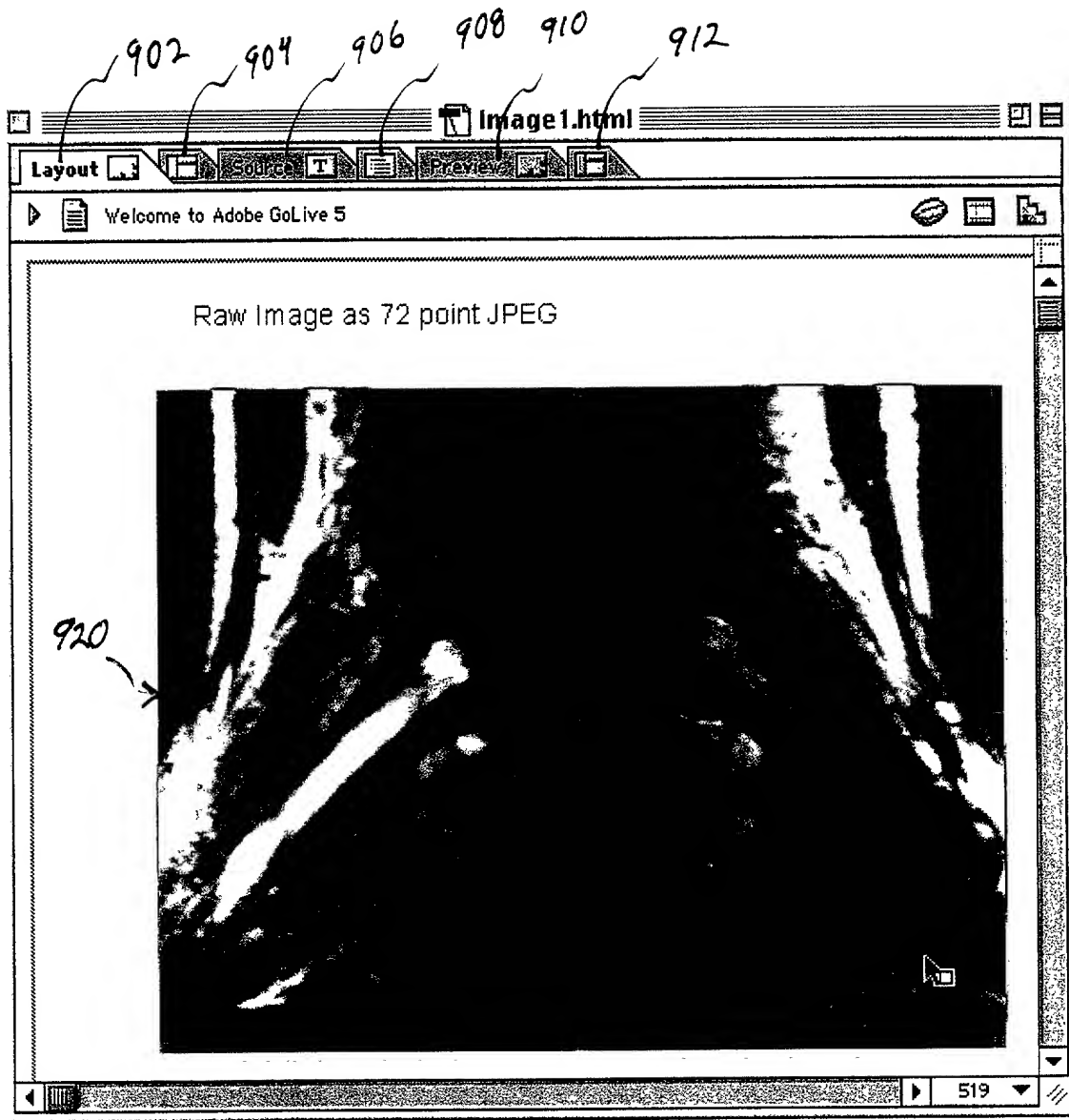
**FIG. 7**



**FIG. 8**



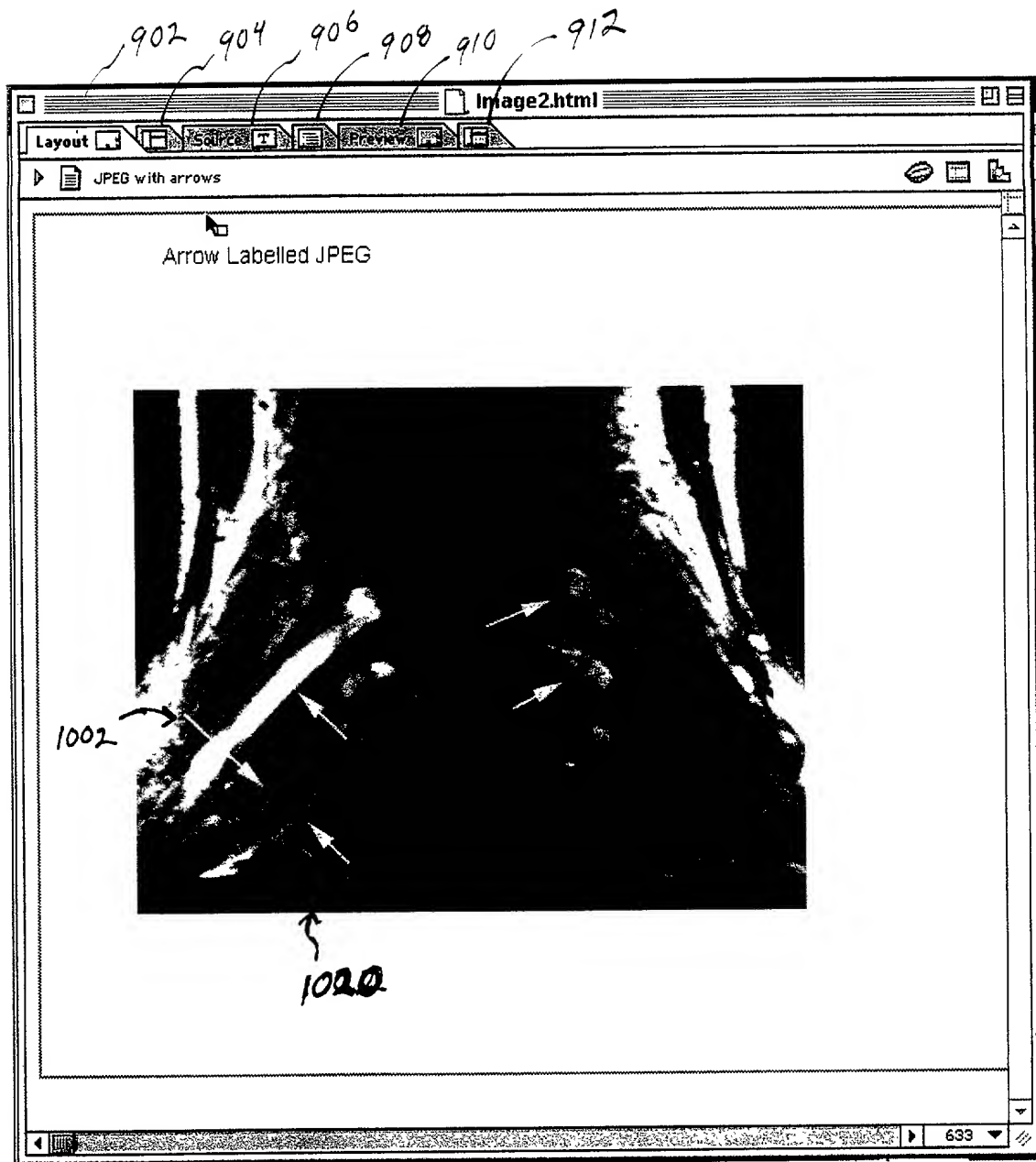
002237-6249460



900 ↗

FIGURE 9

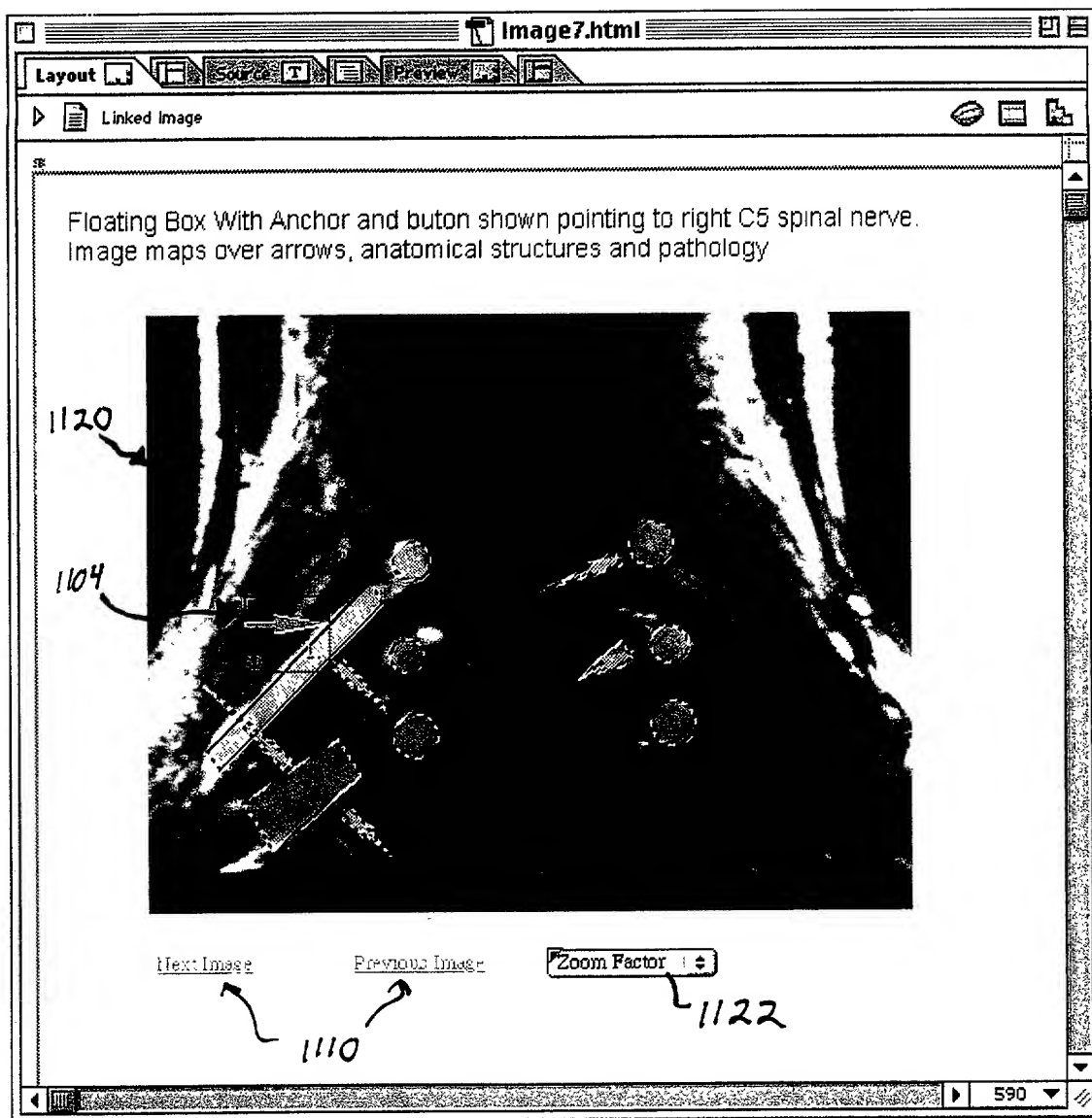
0974649-423230



1000 ↗

FIGURE 10

09746429-12300  
09746429-12300



1100

FIGURE 11

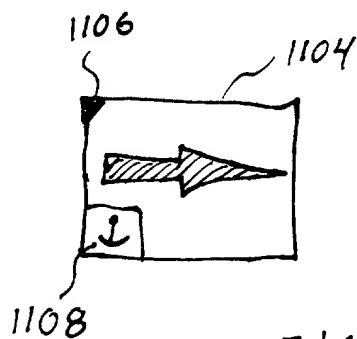
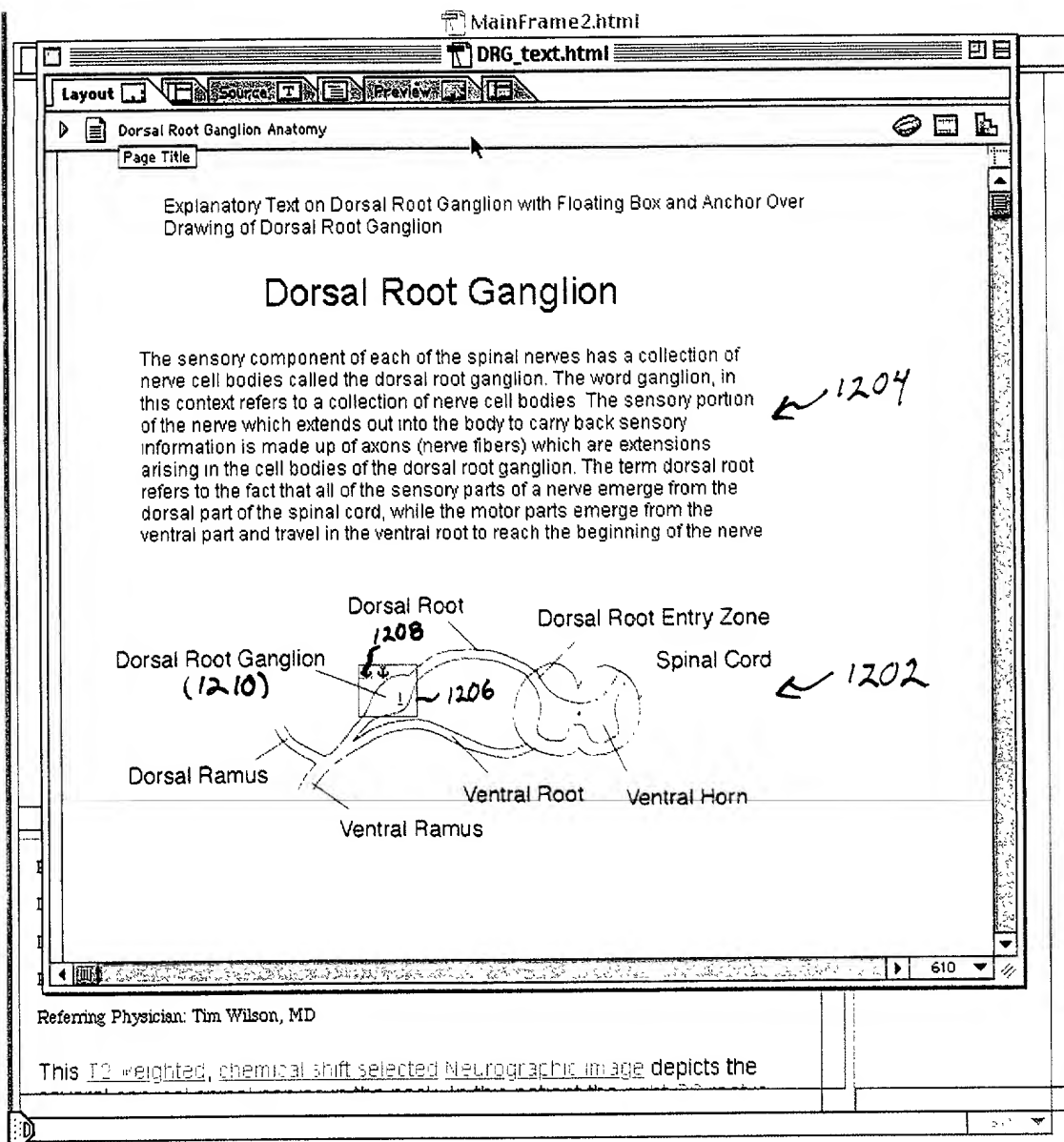


FIGURE 11A

09746499-1200  
092927-62494260



1200  
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FIGURE 12

DRG\_text.html

Layout Preview

Explanatory Text on Dorsal Root Ganglion with Floating Box and Anchor Over Drawing of Dorsal Root Ganglion

## Dorsal Root Ganglion

The sensory component of each of the spinal nerves has a collection of nerve cell bodies called the dorsal root ganglion. The word ganglion, in this context refers to a collection of nerve cell bodies. The sensory portion of the nerve which extends out into the body to carry back sensory information is made up of axons (nerve fibers) which are extensions arising in the cell bodies of the dorsal root ganglion. The term dorsal root refers to the fact that all of the sensory parts of a nerve emerge from the dorsal part of the spinal cord, while the motor parts emerge from the ventral part and travel in the ventral root to reach the beginning of the nerve

The diagram illustrates the anatomy of a spinal nerve. It shows a cross-section of the spinal cord with the dorsal root and ventral root emerging. The dorsal root ganglion is located on the dorsal root. The dorsal root and ventral root join to form the spinal nerve. The spinal nerve then branches into the dorsal ramus and ventral ramus. Labels include: Dorsal Root, Dorsal Root Entry Zone, Spinal Cord, Dorsal Root Ganglion, Dorsal Ramus, Ventral Root, Ventral Horn, and Ventral Ramus.

1300 ↗

FIGURE 13

Interpret.html

Layout Source Preview

Patient: Smith, Joseph  
Date of Birth: 5/10/50  
Date of Imaging: 11/15/00  
Reading Physician: Aaron Filler, MD, PhD  
Referring Physician: Tim Wilson, MD

1402

This T2 weighted, chemical shift selected Neurographic image depicts the several cervical spinal nerves in the neck. In this patient the right C5 root is hyperintense. There are no evident abnormalities in any of the cervical spinal nerves on the left side. The pair of opposing arrows on the right side above and below the C7 and C8 spinal nerves depicts a downward deviation of these spinal nerves typical of the findings in a scalene syndrome associated with hypertrophy of the scalene muscle. Additionally, arrows on the left side indicate the positions of the C6 and C7 dorsal root ganglia.

This report includes an electronic water mark. Original printed reports include a paper watermark.

611

1400  $\nearrow$

FIGURE 14



FIGURE 18

1000  $\nearrow$



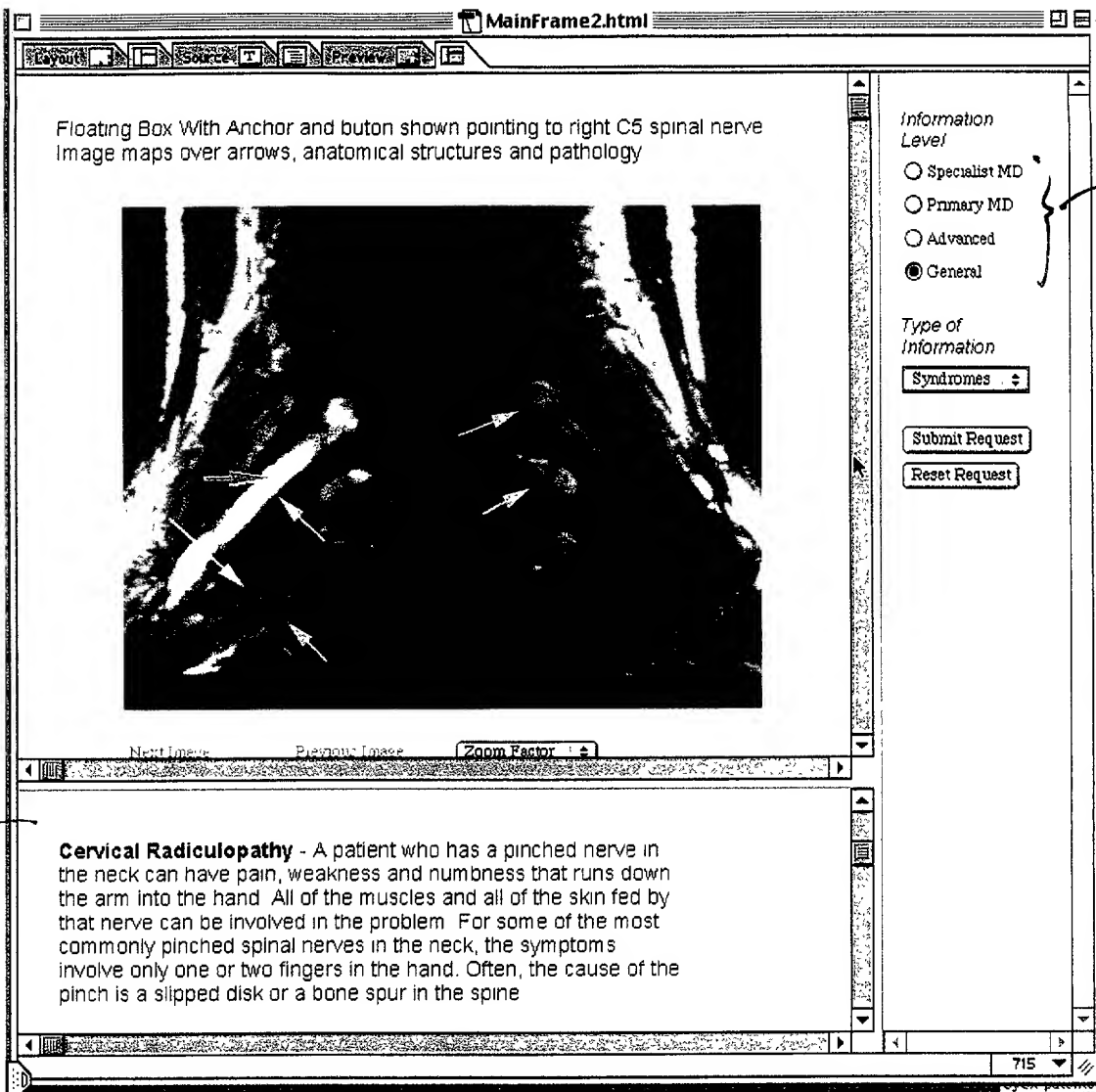


FIGURE 18

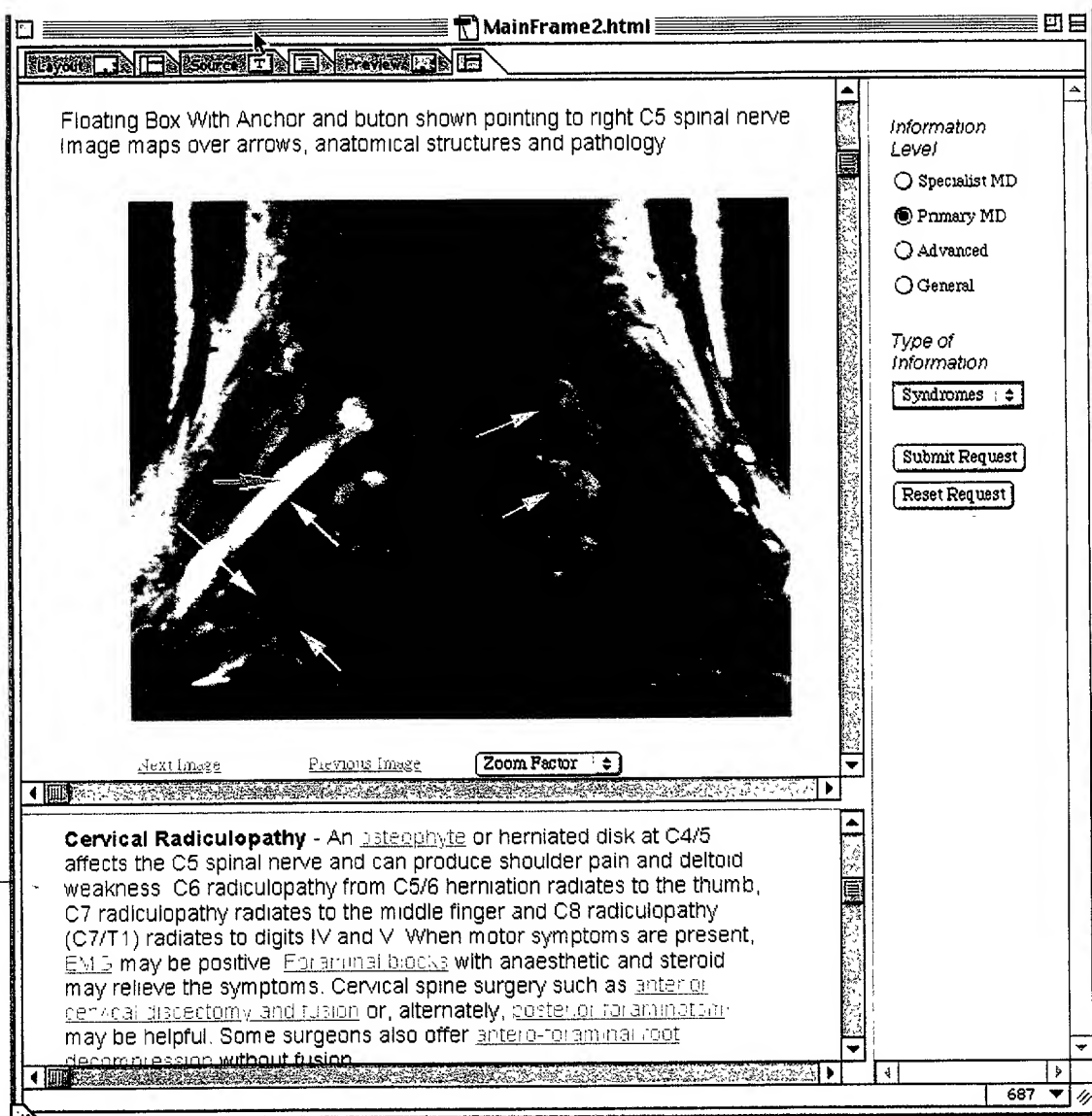
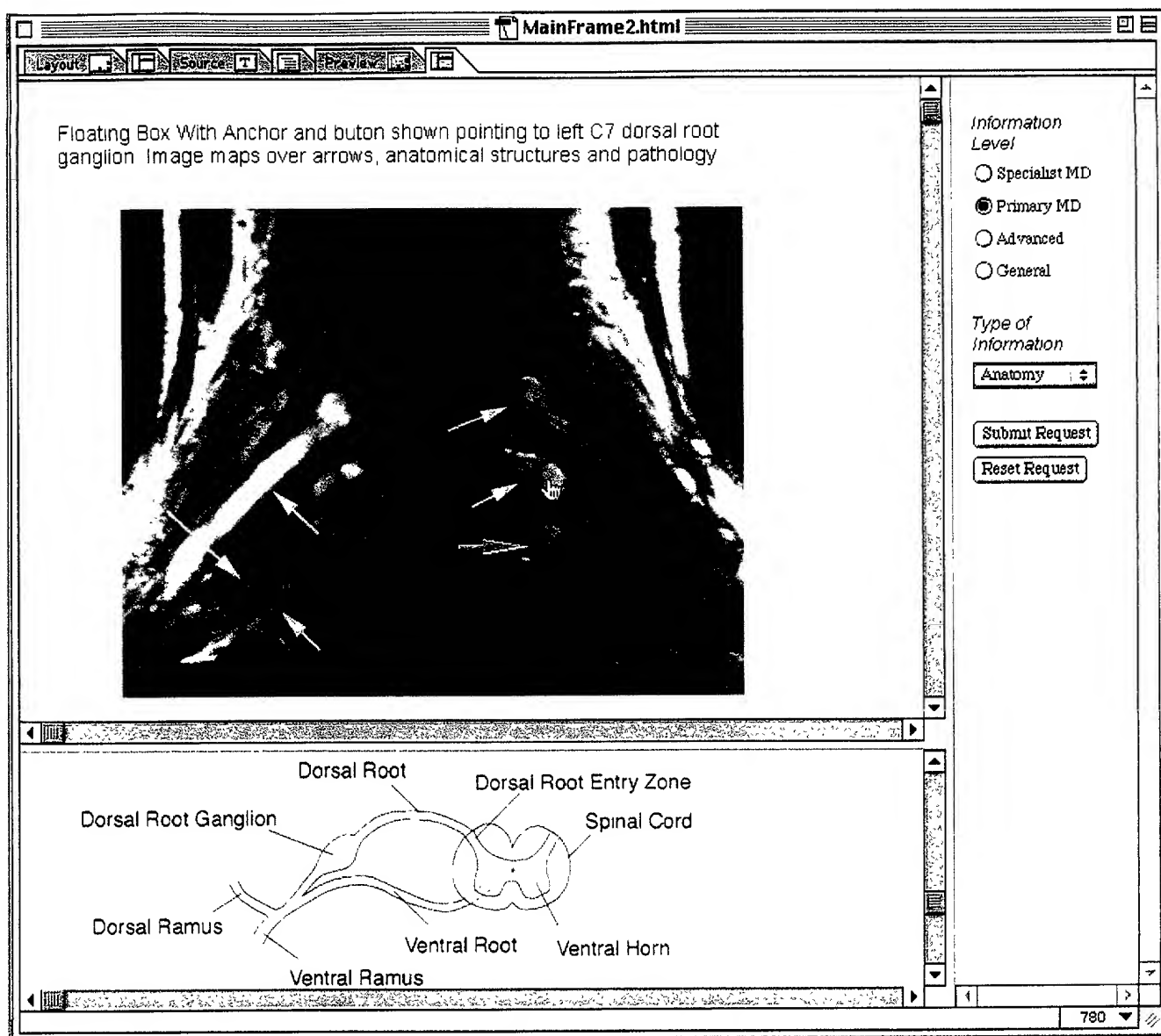


FIGURE 18

030303T 6249460



1900  
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FIGURE 19

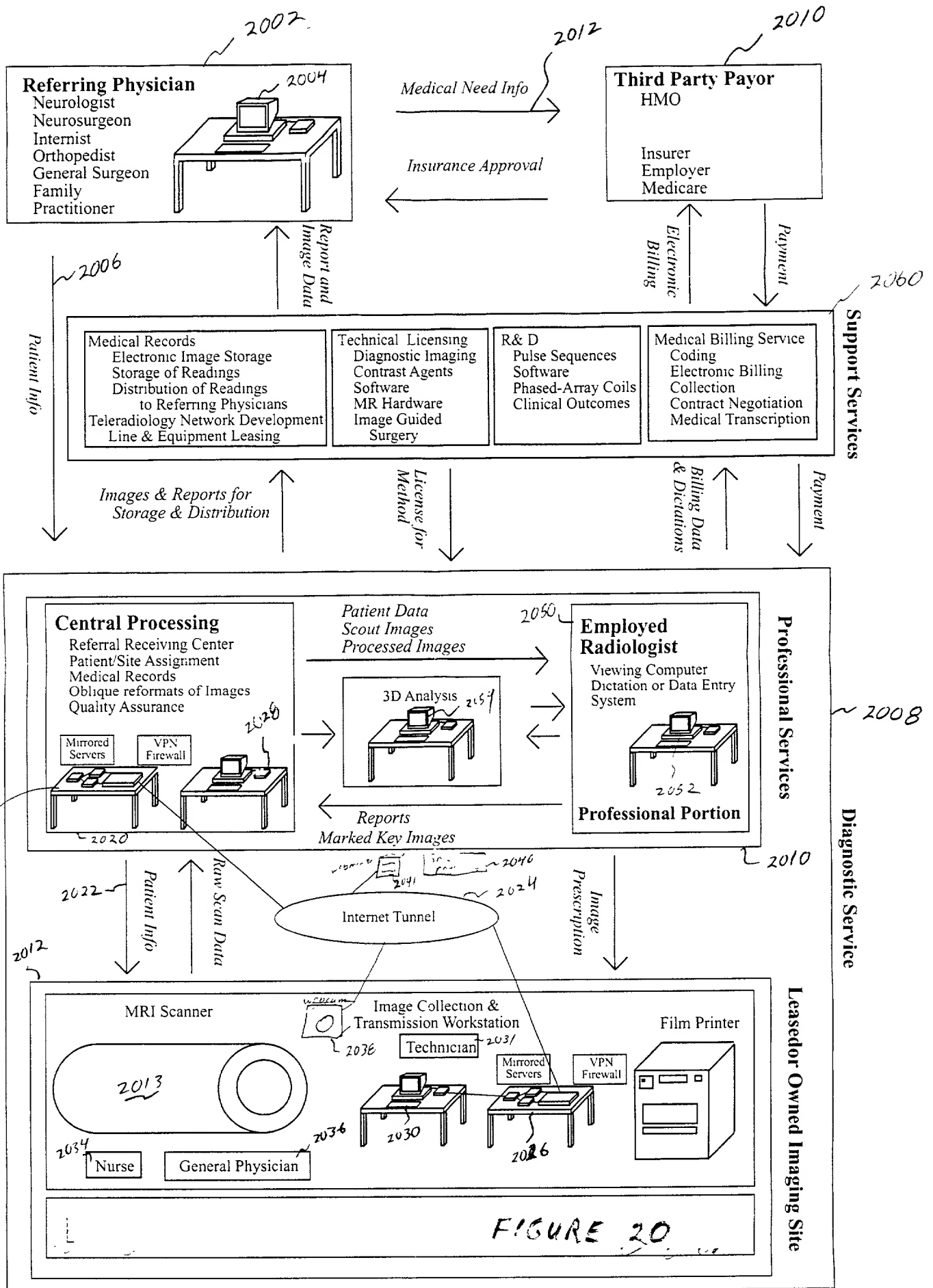


FIGURE 20